THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pittsburgh Education.

TREASURY ENQUIRY.

Coal Investigation.

THE MATTER LEFT TO THE COURTS.

Arguing in the House.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.---NO. 79. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported and asked present consideration of a bill to pay Schenck, Minister to Great Britain, his salary from the date of his appointment, but no additional compensation to be paid him for serving as member of the Joint High Commission. Unanimous consent being necessary for the passage of the bill,

Mr. TIPTON objected and the bill went over.

KU KLUX RESUMED.

The regular order, SHERMAN'S resolution on Ku Klux legislation, was proceeded with.

Mr. CASSERLY said he understood that Senators Poole and Frelinguysen who intended to speak would occupy the floor until the time fixed upon, the time to which he could not. He therefore suggested that the time be extended till half-past 3 to allow the minority an opportunity to explain amendments.

It was so ordered.

Mr. POOL then addressed the Senate in explanation of the amendments and in defence of his political course, the republican party and the administration in North Carolina. In reply to the charge that he had said he and Blair he argued that while Senators on the democratic side might have had no intention of promoting murder, assassins, or criminals of any sort, the tendency of their speeches was to encourage and embolden Ku Klux who would be led into error believing they had friends on the Senate floor.

Mr. HAMLIN here interrupted to say he defied the Senator (Pool) or any of his colleagues on the floor to lay a finger upon one word of a speech or report that would justify, that Senator's charge. Such a charge was a positive indignant and unmistakable could be uttered, and the imputation of the most shameful crime than had been used by himself and his Democratic assistants. If any encouragement for these outrages was given, it was unconsciously, it was in the unfounded allegations of the Senator and those who acted with him.

Mr. CASSERLY wished that it might be as he knew the Democrats in the Senate were unanimously in favor of an investigation into southern outrages pursued by Ku Klux.

Mr. POOL denied having made any charges. He simply uttered an opinion as he had a right to do. He had reiterated and did not intend to be driven from it by any manifestation of feeling or words of any Senator.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY said the resolution was objectionable in so far as it asserted a condition of things in the south which did not exist, and he would submit the question whether the Senate consider the President's message this session. If this was determined affirmatively then the motion to print it would not be entertained.

With unanimous consent Harlan's motion to lay the message on the table was then agreed to.

The question indicated by the Chair was then submitted and on motion of CHANDLER was also tabled by 37 yeas to 18 nays.

Mr. HARLAN asked that by unanimous consent the printing of the message be ordered and leave given. Mr. Morrill, Vt., to speak on Friday morning.

Mr. STEWART—I consent upon condition that that ends the debate.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to adjourn.

Mr. EDMUNDS renewed the request of his colleague for leave to speak.

Mr. CHANDLER insisted upon a vote. On motion it was agreed to 20 to 25.

Mr. CONKLING asked the understanding to be explicit that leave asked for by Mr. Morrill to speak at length would be confined exclusively to that Senator.

Mr. TRUMBULL expressed his mortification and surprise that the Senate should either hesitate to hear the Senator, from Vermont or print the message. Both were matters of courtesy and uniformly allowed.

Finally agreed to by unanimous consent to print the message and that Mr. Morrill have leave to address the Senate on the question on Friday morning and no other speech shall be made.

At 5.40 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State in which he states the law prevents no diplomatic representative shall receive compensation for a time exceeding 20 days while waiting to receive instructions. After that time no compensation shall be paid till he leaves for his post. Another section provides no such officer shall receive compensation for the discharge of the duties of another officer.

General Schenck while waiting for instructions was requested by the President to remain in Washington and act as one of the American Commissioners. The labors of General Schenck are quite as onerous as those of the Diplomatic representatives. Had he proceeded to London he would have been charged with these duties in that city, and yet it was impossible under the existing laws to give him the compensation to which he is entitled, the Secretary therefore enclosed a draft of a bill which authorizes the accounting officer of the Treasury to pay to General Schenck as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary up to the time when he shall reach his post, notwithstanding his detention at Washington to serve as extra commissioner, but no pay as such commissioner.

No action was taken on the bill except to have it printed.

KU KLUX.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, said he regretted in the full faults which those who had the right to claim its authorship, as well as himself, were willing to improve by amendment, but he would give his support to the principles on which the bill was founded.

Mr. SHELLABERGER offered an amendment to the bill in place of the second, third and fourth sections, which was ordered printed. He explained the effect of the amendment, which was based on that proposed by Mr. Cook. The declaration of martial law is excluded; the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* are not to be suspended, unless the Government shall so require as an aid in putting down violence. The amendment had been proposed to accommodate the views of friends, after consultation. The debate generally had been conducted with fairness.

The debate was now conducted under the rule that gives ten minutes to each speaker.

Mr. LEACH, of North Carolina, argued that the bill drew no line between constitutional liberty and military despotism, placing unrestrained power in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, insisted on the necessity of passing this bill, each and every section, it being warranted by the Constitution.

Mr. KELLY wished to know whether they would do it by armed rebellion.

Mr. HARRIS replied no; but the people there would rebel against it themselves at the ballot box.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, who has charge of the bill, proposed that after to-day debate shall be confined to the amendments under the rule of limiting to five minutes speeches, and that to-morrow, at the close of the session, he should ask the House to order the previous question.

Mr. GARRETT (Tennessee) said he made war on secession and served in the Union army, and never uttered a disloyal word or did a disloyal act in his life. Therefore, he claimed the right to be heard in defence of the charges which had been made against the people of his State. In his opinion, the pending measure was more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country than any other that was ever proposed for partisan legislation.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

At the suggestion of Mr. DAVIES, the Deficiency bill as returned from the Senate, with amendments, was referred to four members of the House who were members of the Committee on Appropriations during the last Congress.

The Speaker designated as such committee Messrs. Davis, Dickey, Nibiack and Beck.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, referred to the remarks of Mr. Swann, of Maryland, recently made, in which the latter said that Butler might congratulate himself upon his unpopularity, and that he would not rebuke when he cast his eyes to the Democratic side of the House and dared to claim the Democratic party as his friends. He said these remarks came from the Knownothing Mayor of Baltimore, by whose counsels thousands of defenceless men, women and children were killed, wounded or mutilated.

Mr. SWANN rising, said, with much earnestness, "That is a deliberate falsehood and irresponsible party, politically and socially."

Mr. BUTLER—Were you not a know nothing?

Mr. SWANN—I deny that I belonged to any association not patriotic.

Mr. BUTLER—I will yield any further to the gentleman.

Mr. SWANN—I deny that I belonged to any association formed for degrading innocent men, women and children.

Mr. BUTLER—Do you deny that you were a know nothing?

Mr. SWANN—I don't deny that I belonged to that association.

Mr. BUTLER—My authority is no irresponsible person. I read from the Baltimore *Gazette* of September 14, 1857, the following charge. That paper says that a thousand innocent men, women and children were murdered, wounded or mutilated on the day the gentleman was made mayor of Baltimore.

Mr. SWANN, again rising, said in reply to that—

Mr. BUTLER—(Interrupting) I can't yield.

Mr. SWANN continued speaking but his words are inaudible in the reporters' seats.

Mr. SWANN said the member had made a personal attack upon him.

Mr. BUTLER wished to say a word.

Mr. SWANN remarked that he could not yield the floor, and would say to the House that the information upon which the gentleman had been so severe was furnished him by Swann and the State of Maryland emanated from the organ of his own party, an organ that was represented by a man who was disloyal at the beginning of the war, reprimanded on many occasions for disclosing the secrets of the Government, and who was arrested by the Secretary of War and confined in Fort McHenry for the same cause. I have no to point the members to my record in the past. I have been connected with the State affairs for many years and have disbursed $13,000,000, and not one dollar has been retained in my hands. Could the member from Massachusetts say as much of his relations in which he has been connected with the Treasury of his country? Does he come with the same character and the same reputation that I may say I bear to-day? Among my constituents I have filled all the offices in my City from Mayor to Constable. I was elected Senator by an almost unanimous vote but I declined the offer in order that I might endeavor to be instrumental in keeping her in position as a loyal state. The member from Massachusetts came to Baltimore during the war for the purpose of taking possession of the city. He came as a great military hero. He came without opposition to his triumphant reception and came like a conqueror. He planted his standard on Federal Hill and it was said he had his guns fastened around the city with his sword dangling at his hocks. (Laughter.) Let me ask his benefactors in the Fillmore House. He was engaged in trying to degrade women and children. I call on the member from Massachusetts to state whether during the days revelry at the Gilmore House, of grossness enough to degrade any man, being in a state of beastly intoxication, he mounted on his horse with the aid of sympathizing friends, in order that he might make a grand display through the streets of Baltimore, and yet the member has the audacity to stand up here and make an attack on me and the State of Maryland. I will tell him that I did belong to the American party in common with a distinguished man at the Republican side of the House, the late Henry Winter Davis. If I committed an error was young in politics. I was following the lead of the great Republican party. I subscribed to no principal contrary to the Constitution and the laws. I never engaged in the destruction of spoons and in the degradation of women and children. I am above it and when he charged me with complicity in connection with murder, and the speaker of this house being connected with land grants I looked upon his words as false and I consider him a coward.

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CARRACAS.

ALL QUIET.

CARRACAS, March 25.—Country quiet. The political prisoners belonging to the fallen party have been released. Business improving. Gen. Rugas, who was accused of conspiracy against the government, has been dismissed. Gen. Quesada, with a party of Cubans, is still in Carracas.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The *Times'* special dated at Versailles, says that fifteen hundred insurgents have been taken prisoners.

Paris in a state of consternation. The people of Versailles are greatly irritated against the insurgents.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent says the First Prussian Army Corps has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march to Paris.

Dr. John Swinbourne, of the American Ambulance Corps, is seriously ill in Paris.

General Eudes reported wounded.

Olozaga was elected Provisional Presi- Spanish Cortes.

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FROM EUROPE.

Divided France

MORE FIGHTING!

Insurgent Routs!

PARIS AGITATED!

The Archbishop Arrested!

THE COMMUNE INDIGNANT!

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

RUMORED NATIONAL DEFEAT.

PARIS, April 4, via. LONDON, 6 A. M., April 5.—It is rumored that the Nationals have sustained a decisive defeat. Forty thousand are marching before Issy and Clamart. The ramparts are strongly guarded. Mont Valerien is silent. The artillery duel between Issy and Versailles continues. The Nationals occupy the bridge of Neuilly. The Government troops are invisible.

INTERVIEWING.

The Paris Deputies to the Assembly had an interview to-day with some members of the Commune.

PICKARD'S CIRCULAR.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—Pickard has issued the following circular to the Prefects: "The insurgents have met a decisive check. Our troops have captured a redoubt at Chatillon with two thousand prisoners.

DEATH OF FLOURENS AND DUVAL.

Flourens and Duval are dead, and Henry is a prisoner. Twenty-two of the Communists have resigned, and Issy has been imprisoned by his own followers. The Government is happy to inform you of this condition of affairs, which it has expected.

THE RECENT BATTLE.

LONDON, April 5.—The following details were received: General Bergeret is commanding the right wing of the Communists, with General Flourens in the rear at Neuilly. General Duval commanded the centre and General Eudes the left wing, and the left centre suffered more heavily in the engagement than the right, but was protected in its retreat by the fire of the forts held by the Communists.

RADIX ORGANIZED.

The Nationals were badly organized, and having but a limited supply, soon were out of ammunition. Many of them tried to return to Paris, but found the gates shut, and men who were posted on the ramparts threatened to shoot them if they attempted to re-enter the city.

THE CONTEST AT MENDON

The contest at Mendon was exceedingly bloody. The batteries were manned by artillerists from Versailles. The army announced equal in spirit and effect to the Germans at the bombardment of Paris.

HUMANITY TO THE INSURGENTS.

A dispatch from Versailles says that the Government is disposed to show the greatest kindness and humanity to the insurgents.

THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 5.—A dispatch from Paris says the fighting continued until after six o'clock on the evening of the fourth. It is said the Nationals have fortified Moulen and St. Pierre.

ESCAPED.

Gen. Lullier is reported to have escaped from custody of the Central Committee of Paris.

PARIS QUIET.

The Boulevards are crowded with people and present an animated appearance. The cafes are open and omnibuses running, though the shops are all closed. The excitement is intense, but the city is quiet, and the citizens have hoisted the flags of their respective countries.

INSURGENT GARIBALDIANS.

A dispatch from Marseilles of the fifth, says the insurgents in that city are mainly Garibaldians and have all been arrested.

THE ARCHBISHOP ARRESTED.

LONDON, April 5, 9:20 P. M.—The Archbishop of Paris has been arrested by the Commune on a charge of conspiracy against the safety of the State.

CANNONADING.

At last advices from Paris cannonading continued.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The peace conference at Brussels held a session of two hours to-day. One of the French plenipotentiaries has gone to Versailles to consult with the Government.

[Special to N. Y. World.]

RESISTING THE NATIONALS.

VERSAILLES, April 5.—Notwithstanding their defeats the Communists have rallied all their forces and will make a desperate stand upon him (Swann) and the State of Maryland emanated from the organ of his own party, an organ that was represented by a man who was disloyal at the beginning of the war, reprimanded on many occasions for disclosing the secrets of the Government, and who was arrested by the Secretary of War and confined in Fort McHenry for the same cause. I have no to point the members to my record in the past. I have been connected with the State affairs for many years and have disbursed $13,000,000, and not one dollar has been retained in my hands. Could the member from Massachusetts say as much of his relations in which he has been connected with the Treasury of his country? Does he come with the same character and the same reputation that I may say I bear to-day? Among my constituents I have filled all the offices in my City from Mayor to Constable. I was elected Senator by an almost unanimous vote but I declined the offer in order that I might endeavor to be instrumental in keeping her in position as a loyal state. The member from Massachusetts came to Baltimore during the war for the purpose of taking possession of the city. He came as a great military hero. He came without opposition to his triumphant reception and came like a conqueror. He planted his standard on Federal Hill and it was said he had his guns fastened around the city with his sword dangling at his hocks. (Laughter.) Let me ask his benefactors in the Fillmore House. He was engaged in trying to degrade women and children. I call on the member from Massachusetts to state whether during the days revelry at the Gilmore House, of grossness enough to degrade any man, being in a state of beastly intoxication, he mounted on his horse with the aid of sympathizing friends, in order that he might make a grand display through the streets of Baltimore, and yet the member has the audacity to stand up here and make an attack on me and the State of Maryland. I will tell him that I did belong to the American party in common with a distinguished man at the Republican side of the House, the late Henry Winter Davis. If I committed an error was young in politics. I was following the lead of the great Republican party. I subscribed to no principal contrary to the Constitution and the laws. I never engaged in the destruction of spoons and in the degradation of women and children. I am above it and when he charged me with complicity in connection with murder, and the speaker of this house being connected with land grants I looked upon his words as false and I consider him a coward.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

San Domingo.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Presidential Message.

INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

Sketch of the Republic.

ITS PREVIOUS HISTORY.

The Insurrections.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIAL.

Sanitary and Statistical.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following is the President's message transmitting the report of the San Domingo Commissioners to the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to submit herewith to the two houses of Congress the report of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of a joint resolution approved January 12, 1871. It will be observed that this report more than sustains all that I have heretofore said in reward to the productiveness and healthfulness of the Republic in San Domingo, the unanimity of the people for annexation to the United States, and their peaceful character. It is due to the public as it certainly is to myself that I should here give all the circumstances which first led to the negotiation of a treaty for annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. When I accepted the arduous and responsible position which I now hold, I did not dream of instituting any steps for the acquisition of this insular possession. I believed, however, that our institutions were broad enough to extend over the entire continent, and that the spirit of the people might desire to bring themselves under our protection. I believed further that the salvation of the principle of self-government rested within the limit of North America, to pass from a condition of Independence to one of ownership or protection under any European power.

THE ORIGIN OF NEGOTIATION.

Soon after my inauguration as President, I was waited upon by an agent of President-Baez, with a proposition to annex the Republic of San Domingo to the United States. Without entering upon the merits of the question, I stated that, as presented the capacity of the island, the desire of the people, and their character and habits about as I then understood them, the commissioners, whose report accompanies this message. He stated further, that being weak in numbers, poor in purse, and by no means capable of developing their great resources, that the people had no incentive to industry and economy, and that they could not, of themselves, annexationists, and that if not accepted by the United States, the institutions of the island would be overturned by some other nation, they would be compelled to seek protection elsewhere. To this proposition I gave no definite reply, and gave no indications of what I thought of the proposition. In the course of time I was informed upon a second occasion of the gentleman from San Domingo who made the same representations, and who was received in like manner. From that time to the present I had been laid before me, and with an earnest desire to maintain the Monroe doctrine, I became satisfied that the moment was auspicious, and did not take measures to ascertain the exact wish of the Government and inhabitants of the Republic in favor of the policy of the annexation, and communicate this information to the people of the United States. Under attending circumstances, I felt that if I turned a deaf ear to this appeal, I might in future be justly charged with a flagrant neglect of public interests, at a time when the power of the island was a downtrodden race praying for the blessings of a free and strong government, and for protection and improvement of the resources of their own industry. Those opponents to annexation who have heretofore professed to be friendly to the principle of the rights of man, I believed would be my most violent assailants if I neglected so clear a duty. Under these circumstances I directed Commissioners to visit the Island, who declined on account of sickness. I selected a second gentleman, whose character for judgement and integrity I had, and have yet, the most unbounded confidence. He visited San Domingo, and returned to the United States entirely unprejudiced and unbiased, to learn the truth about the Government, people and resources of the island. He went forth not only well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts justified it, but to report fully and corroborated the views of previous Commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a moment had arrived when, in the interest of national interests required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo.

As it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country became occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with those, whose duties as Senators and Members of the House of Representatives would require of them calm and dispassionate consideration of the facts. This *public* excitement thus created the treaty, failed to receive the requisite two thirds vote of the Senate, and the time of taking possession of the city. He came as a great military hero. He came without opposition to his triumphant reception and came like a conqueror. He planted his standard on Federal Hill and it was said he had his guns fastened around the city with his sword dangling at his hocks. (Laughter.) Let me ask his benefactors in the Fillmore House. He was engaged in trying to degrade women and children. I call on the member from Massachusetts to state whether during the days revelry at the Gilmore House, of grossness enough to degrade any man, being in a state of beastly intoxication, he mounted on his horse with the aid of sympathizing friends, in order that he might make a grand display through the streets of Baltimore, and yet the member has the audacity to stand up here and make an attack on me and the State of Maryland. I will tell him that I did belong to the American party in common with a distinguished man at the Republican side of the House, the late Henry Winter Davis. If I committed an error was young in politics. I was following the lead of the great Republican party. I subscribed to no principal contrary to the Constitution and the laws. I never engaged in the destruction of spoons and in the degradation of women and children. I am above it and when he charged me with complicity in connection with murder, and the speaker of this house being connected with land grants I looked upon his words as false and I consider him a coward.

Mr. BUTLER said this course of personal calamny required only one word of reply. He regretted that the gentleman from Maryland should show the utter falsity of the gentlemans charges. If I understand the gross assertion so low, so contemptible in its character it was when I went there in May 1861. I stayed there one days and was drunk in somebodys [illegible] I went to and put on my [illegible] dizing friends.

Mr. [illegible] the member admits it. [illegible] in Maryland. [illegible] sunset on the [illegible] Sunday storm, [illegible] Maryland ha[illegible] the city at the b[illegible] of the inhabitants [illegible] following day [illegible] ceived me Major General of [illegible] of the United [illegible] Spanish Cortes.

[illegible] proclamation, dated at [illegible] ngly condemns the con- [illegible] vernment in attack-

[illegible] COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, [illegible] money 92¾; [illegible] 10-40's, 93¾.

FRANKFORT, Ap[illegible] LIVERPOOL, April [illegible] unchanged; middling upl[illegible] stuffs unchanged. Beef Ills.

CONNECTI[illegible]

Late Election [illegible]

NEW YORK, April 5.—T[illegible] special dispatch from Hartford, [illegible] this morning, says that Engl[illegible] many sorty, with the possibil[illegible] more if Stanford gave Jewett [illegible] 14 as reported. It is probable [illegible] be a failure to elect by the [illegible] senate will have a Republican [illegible] 1 the House about fifteen Re[illegible] ority. Strong, for Congress, ha[illegible] Kibb- ago, 9,009 Starkweather the [illegible] ximum about 900.

The *World* says: We [illegible] to dis- semble our disa[illegible] Democratic victory [illegible] more splendid and t[illegible] have really lost nothing [illegible] Democracy. She majority [illegible] saves his offic[illegible] gress. He written [illegible] Senate, and [illegible] has been excluded; his [illegible] been double what [illegible] year Connecticut [illegible]

THE ELECTION [illegible] NATURE.

HARTFORD, [illegible] Our cor[illegible]ve plu- rality. T[illegible]owns, but [illegible]ng En- votes of [illegible] doubts he cannot have [illegible]twenty plurality, and [illegible] votes enough to over- come [illegible]e election to the Legis- lature. [illegible]alleged mistake of six in the co[illegible]which, if corrected, will, on [illegible]well nineteen ahead. The official [illegible] will settle it beyond doubt.

Canal Defeated.

ALBANY, April 1.—News has been received [illegible]at of Cabrals army by Baez [illegible] reported that Luper's army is [illegible]s on the northern provinces. [illegible] is anxious to see the annexa-

other places in constant intercourse with the people and taking the testimony of witnesses.

INVESTIGATION.

They visited the vicinity of the western border of the country, where it was reported that there were disturbances, and remained a week at the capital of the neighboring republic of Hayti, where some supplementary investigations were made as to the political state and condition and form of the government.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The present government of the Dominican Republic is in theory a constitutional republic. According to its constitution the government is divided into three branches—executive, legislative and judicial. The first consists of a President and Vice President, elected by an electoral college for a time of six years, with a difference of three years in time of their election, the President and Vice President are ineligible to the presidency during the following term. The President appoints a council of state, consisting of a minister of public instruction, of the interior, of police and of agriculture, of public works, of commerce, war and the navy, of foreign relations. He further names the duties of minister of foreign relations devolves at the will of the President or the Legislature. A branch government consists of a senate and a Cabildo Consulito, elected by the primary assemblies, and has two members for the city of Dominico, two for Santiago, and one each of the other provinces and districts, nine members in all. These hold office six years and may be re-elected. Each province and district has a government, and each parish and military post has a commandant nominated by the Executive and responsible to him. The towns are governed by agunitariatos or councils elected by the primary assemblage for three years. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, whose seat is at the capital, with a president, four ministers and one Attorney General, who are chosen by the Senate from nominations made by the Electoral College, and who hold office five years. In every province and district there is a Court of First Instance sitting in the respective capitals, consisting of a Judge, Prosecutor and Attorney General, all nominated by the Executive and holding office five years. It was found that the code of laws and practice of the republic fallen into disuse. Finally, each town and parish or commune has an alcalde, appointed by the Executive and holding office at his pleasure, and corresponding to our justice of the peace. In this latter case practice is certainly far better than theory.

In all parts of the public it was found that alcalde's held office virtually during their good behavior, and it was found whose character did not inspire respect for the condition of the Country.

PRESIDENT BAEZ.

The Commissioners found the Government organized and in complete operation in all its departments, exercising every function of legitimate Government with General Buenaventura Baez, as the chief magistrate in full and undisputed possession of all parts of the republic except the Haytien border, which was disturbed by insurrectionary movements, aided by Haytiens and political intriguers. These are incited to extraordinary activity by the late vote of the house of annexation to the United States. From all that the Commissioners could ascertain, President Baez has the respect and faithful allegiance of the Dominican people for his administrative abilities and strong attachment to many leading men who regard him as the only statesman among them who can hold the nation against domestic factions and foreign forces.

In the year 1848 after five years of anarchy consequent upon the expulsion of the Haytien power, General Baez was regularly elected President of the Republic. It appears that he was chosen as a man who by his education, fortune and public services, would be most likely to secure the general confidence and heal the wounds inflicted by civil and foreign wars. In one of the delegations of prominent citizens who tendered to him the chief magistracy, was General Cabral. There is additional testimony to the fact that under him despite the difficulties that have beset him, the Republic has enjoyed as much liberty as any of his predecessors and dared allow, and more tranquility than they knew how to give. Nor do the Commission find that he has failed to comprehend the general administration of that Republic who has now or ever has had, any claim to the chief magistracy. It is superior to that of the present incumbent. Whatever technical defects there may have been in his original title to office, it was confirmed by the National Convention and ratified by the assent and support of the people. The frequency of civil commotions during the past and consequent insecurity of property have paralized industry, discouraged accumulation, and so impoverished the country, that for the last two years the financial resources of the government, as the officers informed us, have been inadequate to pay expenses.

THE INSURRECTIONS.

The insurrections which still exist are headed by Cabral and Luperon. The former of these first originally commenced to be more important, but neither has a distinct flag or a regularly organized army. The Commissioners find that Cabral does not claim to be the legal head of the Republic, and that he does not claim to represent the principal constituted authorities. It appears that this is owing to the fact that in his proclamation and in communication to the Commission he styles himself provisional dictator. This title is not pretending to emanate from him at San Juan, but which is understood to be printed at the Haytien capital, is styled the *Bulletin of Revolution*.

As to Luperon, the testimony of both Cibral and Luperon is that he is a bandit, a robber, stained with crimes. He has not, so far as could be learned, distinguished himself in any legitimate warfare, but has confined his operations to sundry robberies and piratical operations on the coast, the latter by means of a steamer purchased with the spoils taken from a neighboring island. The disturbance which Cabral is head of has its seat in the western part of the republic, in the Cibao district. The force immediately at Cabral's command does not exceed a few hundred men, who in large engagements, from the best information all the male population upon whom they can lay their hands. It has been claimed that Cabral has received aid from Haytien authorities, and received supplies through it, but this certainly is no longer the case. On the other hand it is charged that Luperon has received aid from the Government, people and authorities of Haytien. The Commissioners, unprejudiced and unbiased, to learn the truth about the Government, people and resources of the island, went forth equally as well prepared to make an unfavorable report as a favorable one, if the facts justified it, and report fully corroborated the views of previous Commissioners, and upon its receipt I felt that a moment had arrived when, in the interest of national interests required me to negotiate a treaty for the acquisition of the Republic of San Domingo.

As it became publicly known that such a treaty had been negotiated, the attention of the country became occupied with allegations calculated to prejudice the merits of the case, and with those, whose duties as Senators and Members of the House of Representatives would require of them calm and dispassionate consideration of the facts. This *public* excitement thus created the treaty, failed to receive the requisite two thirds vote of the Senate, and the time of taking possession of the island as a portion of the United States, would be fully adopted by the Dominican people. This benefit would arise from the large increase in the value of lands, and the consequent increase in the wealth of the island. The Geologists of the expedition report the existence of ores of iron, copper and gold, with deposits of lignite rock, salt and petroleum. Iron ore is abundant and easy of access, and will doubtless be made available for the cheap production of pig iron. The copper ores are of a fair degree of richness, and bids have been opened to a slight extent. The reported coal in Lamana Peninsula and the neighborhood of Puerto Plata was examined and found to be lignite of little value as fuel compared with Pennsylvania or English coal. The gold region is extensive and though worked ancient-ly is at present but little known. It invites patient exploration by practical miners. The salt deposits in the mountains near Neybo are believed to be extensive and valuable. The salt can be quarried out in large transparent blocks and chemical analysis made for the Commissioners shows it to be of sufficient purity for commercial purposes.

AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY.

Summarily and practically viewed for agricultural purposes there are five classes of lands in Santo Domingo, viz:

First—Mountain slopes and valleys. These are uniformly rich and productive, except in limited regions where rain is deficient as on the southern slope of the coast range, north coast of Monte Christi.

Second—The extensive region of Lanos, lying east and north of San Domingo city, south of the Cibao range. This is all admirable pasture land. A large portion of it is capable of profitable cultivation. It is intersected by woody valleys and groves containing much excellent timber.

Third, The rolling plain of Vega which is generally wooded and is the finest body of agricultural ground on the island.

Fourth, The Doglands like a portion of the plain of Azua and the Valley of the Yaguin, where rain is partly or wholly wanting. From topographical causes these lands can be made fertile by artificial irrigation.

Fifth, The red clay lands, mostly along the coast, underlaid by corralline limestone. These are highly valued with timber. They are not generally very rich or deep, but are susceptible of profitable cultivation.

The vicinity of Santo Domingo city is a fair average specimen of this class of soils. Hardly any portion of the island is not capable of cultivation, and taken as a whole, is one of the most fertile regions on the face of the earth.

Agricultural products include all the tropical fruits and vegetables as well as commercial staples. Among the former are found admirably on the low lands, and yield much greater than in the Island of Jamaica. Even the ordinary fruits of the temperate zone flourish under the tropical sun. Cuttings from the original roots are common and abundance of fuel throughout. Santo Domingo additional advantages over neighboring islands in this branch of industry. The mountain regions are especially adapted to the culture of coffee and cocoa and valuable fibrous plants. The production of wax and honey is surprisingly large. Hitherto the honey has been largely destroyed for the sake of the wax alone. Wild ginger and indigo grow everywhere in the woods. Cotton of superior quality is raised. Azua, Cuchoa is successfully raised on the plains. Tobacco, sugar and many tropical fruits of the temperate zone are also produced in abundance. The country everywhere is adapted to the cultivation of tobacco and three crops of corn are raised annually, and the most valuable natural grain species of rice. More than fifty varieties of tropical fruits are found growing wild. The grasses of San Domingo fur

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼@96¾.

GOLD, closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

THE long looked for report of the San Domingo Commissioners will be found in this morning's issue. The late hour at which it came to hand last night prevents us from making any comments to day.

BOTH BRANCHES of the Legislature of North Carolina have passed a bill submitting to the vote of the people of that State, the question whether a convention shall be held to revise the State Constitution. The election is to be held on Thursday the 13th.

AS AN EVIDENCE of the glorious consistency of the Democracy, we find that the two hundred murders in Nevada during the last ten years, are paraded in every Democratic sheet, and loudly commented on. In Kentucky, alone, there have been more murders than the number in Nevada, twice told, and all committed within the past year or two, and on loyal men and women, only because they were loyal. Yet Democracy says not a word, or if it does, tries to deny it.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL CRESSWELL has directed the resumption of postal service on the Louisville and Lexington railroad. We sincerely hope that the position assumed by the Government with regard to this road will satisfy the citizens along that route, that if they desire the benefits arising from the transmission of mails they must protect and defend those employed by the United States to do the duties appertaining thereto. We think the punishment was just, but it was of that nature that as soon as the privilege could be restored, justice demanded that the transmission of mails should be resumed.

THE London *Spectator*, in protesting against the demands made by Germany of France, thinks that while France may be able to pay the debt, yet for twenty years she will be exposed to all the disorders which heavy taxes, constant deficits, and revolutionary finance experiments, bring in their train. But in spite of her weakness, that social difficulties may make the French nation an armed body of men, with a military career the great object of individual life, and the broadest road to satisfy individual ambition. That in this way, Germany has by her demands, opened a future for France, that though the road may be hard and thorny, will yet place her the foremost military nation in the world.

THE ARMY BILL before the English House of Commons, relative to the purchase system, is meeting with an opposition that seems to have been totally unexpected. The friends of the purchase system have brought forward many cases going to prove that the present system is advantageous to officers with very limited means, and one instance is cited where, after several years of service, one who had entered the army poor, sold out his commission for over twenty-five thousand dollars. Still, the fact remains, that although there may be isolated cases where men rise without purchase, yet the system itself is no incentive to merit, but, on the contrary, is well calculated to place wealthy men in positions, that should only be occupied in the army by competent officers, even though poor.

AS SOME of the evidences where Republicanism is "*drifting*," we cannot avoid turning the attention of our readers to a few facts. In Ohio, Wooster has gone Republican, against a Democratic majority of 200 last fall. The Democratic *loss* in Cleveland is asserted to be nearly four thousand. In Maryland the Republicans elected their entire ticket at Annapolis and Towsontown. The elections at Hardesburg and Danville, Kentucky, resulted in favor of the Republicans. At Evansville, Indiana, a Republican Mayor was elected by about 800 of a majority. In Milwaukee, Ludwington, Republican, is elected by about 1,000 of a majority. In Cincinnati, notwithstanding the great Cox party, Davis, Republican, has nearly 2,000 of a majority. At Schenectady, New York, the Republicans elected their Mayor, by 200 of a majority, being a gain of over 600. These, it is true are municipal elections, but they are significant enough to show that "*drift*" Democracy has been predicting.

LATER TELEGRAMS from Connecticut leave the result more in favor of the election of Governor English than of Mr. Jewell. From the returns received we are inclined to believe that English is elected. There are, however, some thirty scattering votes, and this may throw the election into the Legislature. Should such be the fact, Jewell will be elected, as both the Senate and House are Republican. But be this as it may, we fail to see in the election of Governor English "by the skin of his teeth," as the *World* expresses it, any evidences of that revulsion of Republican sentiment, asserted by Democratic journals. On the contrary, in spite of San Domingo- Senator Sumner—New Hampshire and Tammany—the Republicans have fought a brave fight in Connecticut, and wrenched the second district from the Democracy. The election of Kellogg (Republican) is conceded, thus giving us three Congressmen where only two were confidently expected, and giving to the Democracy but one, where it fully relied on three, and even hunted at all.

A RUMOR has been started that Governor Butler intends stumping his State—Nebraska—in order to arouse some sympathy in the breasts of his fellow citizens, before his impeachment trial is commenced. Governor Butler had some thirty days given him for reflection. It was understood that if, during that period, he resigned his office, the impeachment would fall. It was also declared that if he did not do so, there would be ample proof produced to convict him of the charges preferred against him. No one knows better than Governor Butler whether the charges are true or not. If they are, his stumping his State would only add another to the list. If they are not true, he had better confine himself to the preparation of his defence in the few days left, than waste it in efforts to engender sympathy in hearts that will have nothing to do with his trial, and can lend him no aid. But we are very much inclined to believe, that, if there was any understanding connected with his resignation of office, Governor Butler will hand in that resignation before the time of reprieve has expired.

SENATOR MORTON places the great issues of 1872 fairly before the public in his late speech in the Senate. Shall reconstruction be maintained? Shall Constitutional amendments be upheld? Shall colored people be protected in the enjoyment of equal rights? Shall Republicans in the South be protected in life, liberty and property? These, Senator Morton thinks, will be the great issues of 1872, beside which all others will sink into insignificance. Every day between this and the campaign of 1872, we believe these issues will become more and more positively defined. Every Democratic success will be attended with a corresponding increase of confidence on the part of the Southern men in the policy of standing firmly to these issues. That they will retire one step from the position assumed by Blair and Davis we have not the least idea. That they will take bolder grounds than even those yet assumed is far more probable. The remuneration of Southern men for the loss of their slaves is not an exploded idea. Men of all kinds cling most ardently to monied demands, and we are satisfied that this question must, sooner or later, have a most positive bearing on the formation of the two great parties of the land. That the Northern Democracy would to-day support such an issue is almost unquestionable. Even should policy indicate that such an issue would ensure defeat, the position assumed by the Democratic party in the North, forces them to make this concession to the Democrats of the South. We think, as Senator Morton has asserted, that the issues of 1872 will be so strictly defined that no collateral personal issues will have the slightest weight with the public. Believing this, we fally believe also that in the coming Presidential campaign the Republican party will be a unit in strength, and that every day and hour the promise of a Republican victory grows more positive.

Mr. Sumner Appreciated.

(From the Nation.)

Mr. Sumner is apparently, as far as regards knowledge, experience and ability, the fittest man in the Senate to occupy the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Indeed, he may be said to have been the only man in the Senate, during the last twelve years, who professed to know anything about foreign affairs at all; and it may be said that this manner of filling the place has been, on the whole, creditable to himself and useful to the country. But then the proper comprehension of foreign affairs is not the only qualification necessary for the occupant of this place. Nay, it is not even the chief. It seems to be forgotten by some people that, although the President's management of the relations of the country with foreign powers has to have the approval of the Senate, nevertheless it is to his hands the management of foreign affairs is committed by the Constitution. It is his Secretary of State who, under his supervision does the work. The main business of the chairman of the Senate Committee is not to negotiate treaties, but to discuss with the Executive such treaties as have been negotiated, and receive from it explanations about them. His first business therefore, is to be a good organ of communication on this particular class of subjects between the President and Senate, and nobody can be said to be well fitted for this duty whose personal relations with the President are of an unpleasant nature. In fact, we go so far as to say that a proper sense of his duty, and of the fitness of things, and a proper appreciation of the delicacy of the machinery of such a government as ours, might have suggested to Mr. Sumner the expediency of resigning the chairmanship as soon as he found himself arrayed in open and bitter hostility to Gen. Grant. It must be remembered that his resigning the chairmanship would not deprive the Senate of the benefits of his counsels. It would enable no act of the administration to escape his supervision. He would still be a Senator; the only change that would take place in his position would be that he would no longer be charged with the duty of hearing from the President, whom he dislikes and despises, for communication in the Senate, an account of the considerations which had governed the Executive in taking this or that step in its foreign policy.

One of Prentice's Jokes.

[From the Louisville Courier Journal.]

The local item which we published yesterday, in reference to Shadrach Penn's Louisville *Advertiser*, has revived an amusing incident in the history of that gentleman's life, which some of the old citizens of Louisville may yet remember, and which, doubtless, afforded them many a hearty laugh. It occurred about thirty-five years ago, between the years 1835 and 1840, when Geo. D. Prentice, at the head of the Louisville *Journal*, and Penn, as editor and publisher of the *Advertiser*, were running what was called in those early days of American journalism, a lively opposition. About a year previous to the occurrence, a horrible murder or some other great calamity had occurred in the South not far from New Orleans. It happened that Prentice had saved a copy of this paper, which had not been opened for exceedingly tough it has to be broken up with a chisel and mallet, and in that condition is easily sent abroad or to any part of the world, for people to brew their own malt liquor. We have had the wort subjected to analysis, the results of which, in one hundred parts, show that there is almost absolute purity—gum, 64.219; sugar, 20.664; lupulin (the active principle of hops), 2.000; albuminous matter, 0.600; mineral matter, 1.500; moisture, 11.017.

Why A Clergyman Dyed his Hair.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

A clergyman who has seen his two score and ten was complimented on his hale and youthful looks, the other day. Smiling, he touched his handsome brown hair, and replied: "You know they have a way of helping old men a little in these days." "What said his friend, "have you been coloring your hair?" "Yes," replied he, "I have been doing what I thought once nothing would induce me to do. I have been turning my gray hair brown, and I will tell you how I was brought to it. After leaving my position as—, I proposed to go back into the ministry and become a parish minister. Accordingly, as I had opportunity, I preached to several destitute churches, and was gratified to hear, at the conclusion of my services, that the people were well pleased with my preaching; and but for my gray hair would gladly have me for a pastor; but they could not think of having so old a man! Well, while I was going through with the experience, an old friend suggested to me to color my hair, and thus remove from the eyes of people, the reproach of being an old man. And I consented, finally, to make this experiment. And what do you think? The very first time that I preached with brown hair upon my head, I was greeted with a call to settle in a ministry, and have ever since been the happy pastor of a united and apparently perfectly satisfied people." So much for the color of one's hair. So much is proof that looks are something, after all; notwithstanding the old proverb, that looks are nothing and behavior is all.

A PECULIARLY romantic interest has been given to the proceedings at the opening of the German Parliament by the fact the Emperor William sat on the throne of Charlemagne—not the figurative seat of the empire, but the actual chair which his great predecessor once occupied. The chair in question has been for years one of the "sights" of the Cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is not a very gorgeous throne in itself, but it is of undoubted interest. Victor Hugo, in his book on the Rhine—published many years ago—grows quite enthusiastic over this relic. The Emperor William, however, did not complete his work. He might have taken the iron crown of Charlemagne from the Louvre; and he might have reclaimed from Austria other insignia of the imperial rank of Germany, which were conveyed to Vienna in the later part of the last century.

KNOXVILLE (Tenn.) boasts of a young Sampson, named Louis Ruckert. The *Chronicle* says one of his feats is to lie flat on his back on the floor and stretch his arms above his head, with the palms of his hands upward, and for a heavy man to place a foot in either hand, when he would raise him with ease and get up on his feet. He has lifted men weighing nearly two hundred pounds in this manner.

Wanted, Inventions.

The *Scientific American* calls for the following:

A *true velocipede*, consisting of one or more wheels, of suitable diameters, with vulcanized rubber tires attached by a frame work to each foot, the whold being a modification and improvement of the parlor skate, the rubber tires adapting it to the inequalities of the ground. If a locomotive can, by this means, be made to drag a load up a hill, as in Scotland, why may not a man with wheels of a similar construction placed under his feet propel himself along the street at a rapid rate of speed?

A *substitute for Gas* in the illumination of cities; electric lights, with vertical reflectors, placed at such elevations above buildings and at such distances apart as will illuminate the different areas of a city. A few strong electric, or calcium lights, with good reflectors, suspended, say 100 feet from the ground, would, like so many miniature suns and moons, shed a steady uniform and satisfying light upon all the buildings, alleys, and streets, embraced within a given city area. An improvement on street gas lights might be made, by suspending the lamps in the centre of the street at an elevation of 20 or 30 feet, this would protect the eyes of the passers-by, and the reflectors placed above them would send their rays where most needed. The saving in lamp-posts would offset the expense of connecting and suspending rods and pipes.

A *cheap iron or steel rail*, adapted to farmers' freight railways, whether worked by horses or steam; a rail which, while fitted to receive the wheels of ordinary wagons, will not collect snow and ice so as to impede travel. The importance of these horse railways as substitutes for the ordinary earth or plank road, is not yet appreciated as it deserves to be.

A *ship railroad*, by means of which to transport large and small vessels across necks of land, such as Cape Cod and the Isthmuses of Tehuantepec and Darien, required a firm, wide track, with rails of great strength, and an adjustable frame-work to receive and hold the vessel in position on the track; the whole resting on trucks, to be drawn at moderate speed from bay to bay, from ocean to ocean. A steam elevator or lock at each terminus of the isthmus would place the vessel in position on the truck, or remove it therefrom. Such a railroad would solve the problem of uninterrupted navigation.

Rude Women as Privileged Persons.

One class of privileged persons, according to the *Saturday Review*, is typified in the woman whose forte lies in saying unpleasant things with praiseworthy coolness. She aims at a reputation for smartness or for honesty, according to the character of her intellect, and she uses what she gets without stint or sparing. If she is clever, she is noted for her sarcastic speeches and epigrammatic brilliancy, and her *mots* are bandied about from one to the other of her friends; with an uneasy sense, however, in the laughter they excite. For every one feels that he who laughs to-day may have cause to wince to-morrow, and that dancing on one's own grave is by no means an exhilerating exercise. No one is safe with her—not even her nearest and dearest; and she does not care how deeply she wounds when she is about it. But her victims rarely retaliate; which is the oddest part of the business. They resign themselves meekly enough to be scalped, and comfort themselves with the reflection that it is only pretty Fanny's way, and that she is known to all the world as a privileged person, who may say what she likes.

It falls hard, though, on the unitiated and sensitive, when they are first introduced to a privileged person with a talent for saying smart things, and no pity to speak of. Perhaps they have learned their manners too well to retort in kind, if even they are able, and so feel themselves constrained to bear the unexpected smart, as the Spartan boy bore his fox. One sees them at times endure their humiliation before folks with a courageous kind of stoicism which would do honor to a better cause. Perhaps they are so much taken aback to be able to marshal their wits for a serviceable counter thrust; all they can do is to look confused and feel angry, but sometimes, if seldom, the privileged person with a talent for sarcastic sayings, meets with her match and gets paid off in her own coin—which greatly offends her, while it rejoices those of her friends who have suffered many things at her hands before. If she is rude in a more sledge-hammer kind of a way—rude through what it pleases her to call honesty and the privilege of speaking her mind—her attacks are easier to meet, as being more openly made and less dependent on quickness or subtlety of intellect to parry. Sometimes, indeed, by their very coarseness they defeat themselves.

Hard Drinking.

This is eminently an age of condensation, says the *American Brewers' Gazette*, and to put as much as possible into the smallest space appears to be the chief aim of science. Liebig's extract of beef reduces a bullock, so far as its food properties are concerned, to the compass of a pint jar, and the lacteal produce of a whole herd, by the condensed milk process, may be contained in a quart pot. Truly, the age produces some queer paradoxes, and none more so than in the results of manufacturing science. In former days, says the *Food Journal*, it was the custom to buy bread and even cheese by the yard; but we believe that it is only in the present day that we can get our beer by the pound. By a very simple process, introduced by Mr. Mertens, the wort, after being made in the mash-tub of malt and hops in the usual manner, is sucked up by a pipe into a large vacuum (exhausted by an air pump), and then perfectly dry worked round and round while the moisture is evaporated. The wort emerges from its tribulation with a pasty consistence, and is allowed to fall from a considerable height into air tight boxes, in which it reposes like hard cake. It soon gets so exceedingly tough that it has to be broken up with a chisel and mallet, and in that condition is easily sent abroad or to any part of the world, for people to brew their own malt liquor. We have had the wort subjected to analysis, the results of which, in one hundred parts, show that there is almost absolute purity—gum, 64.219; sugar, 20.664; lupulin (the active principle of hops), 2.000; albuminous matter, 0.600; mineral matter, 1.500; moisture, 11.017.

The Future of a Well-Hated Nation.

In considering what wohld be the future of this country, Mr. Roebuck said at Sheffield lately that every nation in Europe hated England because it envied her. He pointed to the feeling manifested by the Deputies of France when it was proposed to thank England for her charity, and by the Germans because of what had been termed the benevolent neutrality of this country. The German people hated England; the Russian people look to our Eastern dominions; and then there were our amiable cousins over the water, who also hated her. How came it that England was so unpopular? Was it because she was aggressive or did unjust things by nations? He answered boldly, "No." The fact was they envied her, and therefore it was they hated her. Under these circumstances the future governors of England had a very hard, difficult task to perform. There was discontent at home, and it would grow more rampant. English statesmen would have this difficulty to meet, and all that could be hoped for was that the mighty masses of the people would be ready to make any sacrifice for their country and their country's honor. He had faith that if danger should come, if the foe should ever find a footing on English soil, they would not find a hundred thousand men to capitulate, but that they would risk everything and seek death rather than dishonor. He felt so confident of his countrymen that he believed the sum of England's glory was not yet set, but that it would go on gaining day by day increased splendor, and that the people would be more powerful and happy.

THE New York *Tribune* says: a letter from Duluth, dated March 24, states that the well-known family of iron manufacturers, the Shoenbergers of Pittsburgh, have entered into a contract to erect a foundery and machine shops on Rice's Point, early this Spring, and, at a not distant day to put up a first-class blast-furnace at Duluth. A rolling mill for rails will of course speedily follow this erection.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

THERE has been a discovery of a rich deposit of copper and gold at a place situated at about twelve leagues to the east of Cordoba in Chili.

PERU at latest dates was marked by "supreme stagnation in political circles and an increasing interest in public works of all descriptions."

THE population of Saarbrucken, where little Louis Napoleon at the beginning of the war received his "baptism of fire," is now three times larger than fifteen months ago.

THE King of Denmark, who has been in very feeble health for some time past, it is said at Copenhagen, intends to abdicate his crown in favor of his son Frederick.

THE Peter's Pence remittances which the Papal exchequer received since July last from France were so insignificant that the amount has not even been published.

THE works of the Transandine telegraph have been stopped, in consequence of all the laborers having been compelled to enroll themselves in the National Guards.

THE Government of Ecuador has invited that of Colombia to unite with her in a protest against the incorporation of Rome with the Italian nation. Colombia has declined.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened for the relief of Mme. Rossini, who is reported to have recently lost nearly the whole of the fortune left her by her illustrious husband.

THE Crown Princess of Germany intends to found an order, the cross of which is to be bestowed upon all women who distinguish themselves by acts of devotion, courage and charity.

THE relations of Peru with the neighboring republic of Bolivia, which appeared well nigh severed, have considerably changed for the better, thanks to the pacific intentions of the new government.

WORTH, the noted man-milliner and mantua-maker of Paris, is reported to have been nearly ruined by the war. The almost total destruction of his superb suburban villa, by the Germans, will prove a loss to him of about 4,000,000 francs.

A MOLE for the port of Mollendo, Chili, has been purchased in England by the agent of Mr. Henry Meigs for the sum of £1,632, and is actually on its way to the place of destination, together with the loan of 1870, raised for the completion of the railroad of Oroya and Arequipa.

LORD LISGAR, Viceroy of Canada, is to be appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county Cavan, in which he holds considerable property. When his Excellency went to Canada it was understood that he only intended to remain for two years, and now it is reported that he will very soon return. He has no family.

MR. EDWARD HERBERT, Secretary of the British Legation at Athens, who was last year killed by brigands in Greece, left the whole of his fortune to the Hon. Dr. Herbert, his first cousin, who was lately so highly complimented in the House of Lords for his services towards the English in Paris during the siege.

KING ORELIE has come to the surface again. By late advices from Chili we learn that the Patagonian Indians have resolved to attack in great force the city of Angol and Fort Huequen. They have given King Orelie a month's time in which to fulfil his promise of a supply of arms, etc., and in all probability, his Majesty will lead the attack in person.

THE cattle plague has appeared among the cattle of the province of Nuble in Chile. In the first days of the disease the animal looked stupid, sides little, and sores begin to form about the hoofs, on the point of the tongue and the upper jaw. Strong nitric acid has been used to cauterize the sores with. The disease is thought to be brought into Chile by the the animals introduced by the Antuco pass in the Andes.

A MAGNIFICENT BIBLE, with title-page and inscription illuminated on vellum and bound in Morocco, with gold mountings, has been recently presented to Princess Louisa, on the occasion of her marriage, by five thousand maidens of the British empire, who subscribed one shilling each. Of the subscribers, 2947 were from England, 950 from Scotland, 750 from Ireland, and the remainder from various British colonies.

THERE was lately an unusually brilliant and wonderful spectacle of an electric storm at Tacna. The snowy peak of Tacora seemed the centre of this celestial conflagration of two hours' duration. The extraordinary forms of the lightnings and the intensity of the thunders seen and heard over such a wide horizon, were such as to greatly terrify the populations. These phenomena were preceded by slight shocks of earthquake the previous night.

PHILIP TAGLIONI, who delighted past generations by his skill and gracefulness as a ballet dancer, and who appeared in the ballets performed before the "*parterre rois*" and the two Emperors, at Erfurt in 1808, died a few weeks ago at Como, on Lago Maggiore, in his ninety-third year. His celebrated daughter, Marie Taglioni, now married to an Austrian Count, and his son Paul, whose fame is almost equal to that of his father, were with him during the last hours of his life.

IT is a well-known fact that for years past certain Bohemians in Paris have done a flourishing business by imitating the handwriting of eminent literary and political personages, and selling these imitations as genuine manuscripts. These *chevaliers d'industrie* are now engaged in manufacturing letters purporting to have been written by Napoleon III., the Empress and leading Bonapartists. These imitations, which, as a general thing, are very cleverly done, are freely offered for sale in England, France and Germany.

READERS of Mr. Lever's novels know that the County Galway, Ireland, has always been regarded as a locality whose inhabitants are specially excitable, and when the mail left, its upper ten were wound up to a terrifically high pitch by a breach of promise case, in which both plaintiff and defendant are members of "rale ould" Galway families, the lady being a Miss Joyce and the gentleman Mr. Blake. The case is not concluded. Damages prayed $60,000. All Galway is ranged on one side or the other, as in one of the "faction fights."

A VATICINATION now current in fashionable London is to the effect that Frances Countess Waldegrave, daughter of the celebrated singer Braham, is to die Queen of France. Lady Waldegrave has emulated the woman of Samaria in number of husbands, having been married four times. The origin of the present nonsensical rumor is that she is on terms of intimate friendship with the Duc d'Aumale, who last year lost his wife. At present, however, Lady Waldegrave happens to have a husband who has not yet shown any disposition to die.

THE *bijouterie* collection of a French nobleman—a well known collector—was sold in London recently, and realized $30,000. The most interesting lot was a *carnet de poche* mounted in beautifully chased gold, with portraits of Marie Antoinette and the Countess of Artois. This object was accompanied with writing of the unfortunate Queen, showing that it was presented to the Marquis of Caumont by her. It fetched $2,250. A wonderful amount of property of this kind is now changing hands. French troubles may be said to periodically enrich British collectors.

THE extraordinary severity of the weather has driven, in Poland and Russia, large numbers of famished wolves close to the suburbs of large cities. The Princess Sapieha was traveling with her maid and coachman in a sleigh from Warsaw to Lowicz, on the 15th of January last, when suddenly eight or ten large wolves attacked them. The coachman, who was armed with a huge whip and a couple of revolvers, succeeded at first in driving the wild beasts off. They renewed the attack, however, and this time could not be put to flight until after they had killed a horse, mortally wounded the lady's maid, and cruelly lacerated the left arm of the princess. Six of the wolves were killed.

The Fish Supply of Pennsylvania.

There are at least one hundred and twenty species of fresh water fishes in the waters of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia *Press*, omitting those of Lake Erie, of which seventy-six species are important as food. Thirty one species exist in the Delaware and its tributaries, which are either now used as food or will be at some future time. About the same number are found in the Susquehanna, while there are forty-one inhabiting the Alleghany and its branches. Some of these species migrate to salt water in Autumn, and remain there during the Winter, others descend the creeks to the rivers, and the rivers to the deeper waters, and congregate in them during cold weather; others remain all Winter in their usual haunts, burying themselves in the mud and undergoing a kind of hybernation, while some—for example, certain catfish—do not take even this precaution. With a few exceptions on the advent of Sping and the breaking up of the ice, they ascend to the upper and clear waters or to the gravel bottoms, to deposit their spawn. The exceptions are the eels and the trout. The former descend the rivers in Autumn and deposit their eggs in salt water; the latter spawn in the upper waters in late Autumn, prior to their riverward—or in the case of the salmon, sea-ward—migration.

WHAT BURNS OFFERS THE PUBLIC.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner Penn and Sixth streets, has one of the most complete drug and perfumery stores in the two cities, and his stock is always fresh and serviceable. He has now in store a full supply of St. Louis Michigan water, Hathom Congress Water, and High Rock Congress Water, together with a superior assortment of fine toilet articles and perfumery in great variety. He has also a very desirable stock of English and Scotch ales and pure liquors for medicinal purposes. Crown Jewels and Golden Drops are only sold by Burns & Co., corner Penn and Sixth streets.

DANGER AHEAD.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the nervous powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest, though not more perhaps than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it, by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone, and genialize the cellular membrane, which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nutritious qualities into healthful wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting fits, spasms and, indeed most of the casualties, aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Rebellion, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary fireplace, is a great annoyance to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuels—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 32 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to call and see "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
del7 West Point Foundry.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ATTRAC
At Barga
A
WILLIAM
Delaines! Delaines!
Having purchased the entire stock of
PACIFIC MILL DELAINES,
WILL OFFER THEM BY THE
Yard, Piece or Case,
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c., according to style.

At 18¾c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
At 25c., Japanese Cloths, for suits.
At 25c., Black and Colored Corded Alpacas.
At 12½c., Brown and Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
At 75c., Japanese Silks, very cheap.
At $1.25, Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks.
At 1 87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a special bargain.
At 18¾c., 4-4 Irish Linen—an extra good bargain
At 6½c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., the best Makes Light and Dark Calicoes.

Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings—all widths.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
White and Colored Table Napkins.
Huck and Damasks, Towels,
Crashes and Toweling Diapers.
Dress Goods, in the latest fabrics and colors.

At the Lowest Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm an
MOORHOUSE
(SUCCESSORS TO
No. 21 FIFTH
Have now opened their Spri
most celebrated makes of A
Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
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MILLINERY
AND
Straw Goods
DEPARTMENT.
AT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES.
Hats and Bonnets,
ALL NEW SHAPES
AND
Spring Styles,
IN
Milan, Pearl, Leghorn,
Canton, Pedal, and Hair.
SUN HATS AND SHADES.
Fine French Flowers.
RIBBONS,
All Shades and No's, from 1 to 200.
Colored Crapes and Bonnet Silks.
NEW LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS.
New Silk Scarfs and Bow Ribbons.
LADIES' SUITS.
LOW PRICES.
197 and 199 PENN STREET.

DRY GOODS
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
Black Alpacas,
Colored Mohairs,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimeres
Double and Twist Cottonades,
Tweeds, Flannels, Jeans,
Prints, Ginghams, Checks,
Table Linens,
Towels and Napkins,
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
(All widths and qualities.)
Shawls, Skirts, Collars,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
Batting, Yarns and Carpet Chain.
A Full Line in all Departments.
New Goods Constantly Receiving.
Call and Examine our Stock, at
No. 115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
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CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.,
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja5:tf 146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVE STOCK
in Prices,
AT
SEMPLE'S.
Shawls! Shawls!
At $2 and $2.50.
A large lot of CHOICE SPRING STYLES, slightly imperfect, great bargains.
Black Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Stella Shawls,
Black and White Shetland Shawls.

SPRING SKIRTS.
$1.00, Ladies' White Skirts.
At 87½c., Ladies' Light Fancy Gored Skirts.
$1, Ladies' Black and White Balmoral Skirts.
62½c., Dark Balmoral Skirts.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
MILLINERY GOODS,
Ladies and Children's Aprons,
Lace and Linen Collars,
Hamburg and Flouncings,
Shirt Fronts and Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
At the Lowest Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

d New Goods!
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL)
TH AVENUE,
ng Stock, consisting of the
merican, English and French
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.

AMERICAN
WATCHES,
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Meyran & Siedle,
No. 50 FIFTH AVENUE,
(FORMERLY 42)
Zimmerman Watch.
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Ferdinand. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
Sole Agents, 59 Fifth Avenue.
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SPRING GOODS.
We have in store and are daily receiving additions thereto, of our own and other manfactures, a large stock of
Floor Oil Cloths and Oil Cloths,
of all kinds, including our superior make of GREEN CLOTH for Window Shades; also WINDOW SHADES for Dwellings and Show Windows; SHADE HOLLANDS, FIXTURES, &c., all of the best quality.
Boston Belting Company's make of RUBBER BELTING, Rubber Hose and STEAM PACKING. Rubber Goods of all kinds.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
LACE LEATHER, &C.
We offer our stock on hand to purchasers of all kinds at greatly reduced prices.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
ap4 26 AND 28 SIXTH STREET.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR
To its Natural Vitality and Color.

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray; either of them disposes it to fall off prematurely, and either effect is unsightly and unpleasant to behold. DR. AYER'S consummate skill has produced an antidote for these deformities, which has won gratitude for him from multitudes of women and men. His HAIR VIGOR sometimes reproduces lost hair; and always restores to faded and gray hair

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

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No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City

and County Bonds, Real

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Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1860, 1885 and 1900.

☞SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871.

While the leading cliques felt keenly the disappointment arising from the Treasury policy as announced this morning, yet as no fears were apparent concerning the future course of monetary affairs, the railway shares presented no important features. Opening prices were firm, and, as a rule, well up to the closing figures of Saturady night. An irregular tone was speedily communicated to the market, however, prices moving up and down with great facility, and small transactions were about the rule to take the advantage afforded for "quick turns," and to these parties the day was a profitable one. This was the condition of affairs until after the adjournment of the Second Board, the movement being well distributed throughout the more prominent stocks. At this juncture, money became more difficult of access, and the high rates which borrowers paid in some cases led to apprehensions that the market was to be interfered with by the look-up combination. This led to a flood of sales by timid parties, who, in case of advanced money rates, would be compelled to sacrifice their holdings, by reason of inability to protect the same by proper margins, and a general weakness was developed on the entire list, which declined from 1 to 3 per cent. It is not to be doubted, however, that these sales to no inconsiderable extent represented the stocks held by certain cliques, who were not slow to avail themselves of the handsome profit accruing, although in some quarters it was asserted that a new "scoop" movement was in process. Some show of reason was given for the fact that certain of the discomfitted bears had of late been loading up in anticipation of higher values. In this it would seem the market at close betrayed an unusual weakness. The objective point in the early stages of the game to-day was Northwestern, which hitherto to presenting a bold front, made the most marked reaction. New York Central and Hudson River suddenly taken in hand, and subsequently Lake Shore and Rock Island were put under the guillotine, the decline in the two latter specialties being especially keen marked than in Northwestern. St. Paul, Wabash, and Western Union were recovered until later in the day, when they too suffered, though in a less decided degree. Ohios were sold down some two per cent, the remainder of the list being comparatively neglected, though Reading was exceptionally strong throughout the day and made no material yield. Miscellaneous investments and express securities were quiet.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of **bonds** and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday
Bonds—1881	116½	116¾
5-20—1862	112¾	112¾
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAY.		
New York Central	96	96¾
Do Scrip	92	92¾
Erie	21¾	21¾
Reading	107¾	108¾
Lake Shore	103¾	102¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	114¾	114¾
Rock Island	114¾	114¾
Chicago & N. W.	86¾	88¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul, Common	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	58	59
Do. Preferred	79¾	80
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	74¾
West. Union Telegraph	57¾	58¾
Adams Express	73¾	74¾
U. S. Express	46¾	46¾
Wells, Fargo	41	41

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Bonds	10[illegible]	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 6s '81	116¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	112¾	U. P. R. R.	89¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	90¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	115¾

NEW YORK, April 5, 1871.

Gold has been steady all day at 110¾@¾. Loans made at 2 and 5 per cent. Clearings, New York gold exchange bank $20,897,000. Exports to-day $245,000. Governments opened steady at about yesterday's prices, but after proposals to sell to Government bonds were made public they fell off from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. Awards $4,000,000 at $10,955. Stocks opened strong at about last night's prices; general market remaining steady all the forenoon. Reading & Delaware & Lackawana very strong; North Western weak; Lake Shore and Rock Island dull and active. During the afternoon the entire market showed quite a strong disposition, Ohio being the principal feature, which rose quite so much. Money was not quite so firm to-day; rates were 5, 6 and 7 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. State securities were dull and rather heavy; Tennessee issue steady.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881 116¾, 5-20s of '62 112¾; do '64 112¾; do '65 112¾; do new 111¾; do '67 111¾; do '68 111¾; 10-40s 108¾; currency 6s 115¾.

MISCELLANEOUS—Scrip 92¾; Erie 21¾; do preferred 47¾; Harlem 128; do preferred 128; Reading 108¾; Michigan Central 98¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 114¾; Cleveland & Toledo 98¾; do preferred 97¾; Rock Island 114¾; ex div.; New Jersey Central 107¾; St. Paul 63¾; do preferred 79¾; Wabash 59¾; do preferred 79¾; Fort Wayne 99¾; Terre Haute 30¾; do preferred 58¾; Chicago and Alton 118¾; do preferred 126; Ohio and Mississippi 48¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 88; Baltimore and Ohio 106; Lake Shore 102; Illinois Central 138¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 5, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 75@80 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Market almost bare of Soda Ash. Pearls unchanged at 9@9½, and Pots at 7¾@7¾.

APPLES—The receipts continue light and the market is almost bare of good sound apples, and in consequence, we quote at $5.50@6.00 per bbl. Unsound apples are hard to sell at any price, and the bulk of the offerings for some time past have been in bad condition.

BROOM CORN—5@7 cts per lb.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for strictly prime butter, but common and medium is in good supply and dull. Prime to choice may be fairly quoted at 33@35.

BEANS—In good supply and light request; may be quoted at $1.50@2 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CANNED FRUITS—The demand is improving and it is expected that there will be a good trade in this line of goods for the next three months. Our stock is well supplied, and our dealers are able to compete with the east and stand a decline if one comes.

CURRANTS—Trade is falling off and the market is dull and drooping; we now quote standard brands at 21@22½, in a jobbing way—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 18@18½. Market almost bare of Ohio cheese.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at $2.00@2.05 per bushel.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3.00, and Calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@17 per bbl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½; mixed, 11@12 and halves, 13@14. Apples, 6@8 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 13@13½ cts.

EGGS—The receipts are fair and the supply is fully up to the demand, while in regard to prices there is no quotable change from last week, dealers generally holding at the outside figure.

FEATHERS—Dull and lower; we now quote No 1 live geese feathers at 72@75 for the choice, and 70@72 is a retail way.

FLOUR—The market is steady and moderately active, and notwithstanding the feeling is firmer in the west, the principal source of our supplies, there is no advance, as yet, here. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota baker's; $7.50@8.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, in store, $6.00@6.25.

GRAIN—The demand is rather better and the feeling firmer in sympathy with the advices from the west, though, as yet there is no advance; we continue to quote at $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.48@1.52 for white. There is but comparatively little No. 1 Wheat offering and it sells readily, and that at better prices relatively than the commoner grades. There is not much inquiry from the east, and, consequently, the demand is mainly local. Corn is also firmer and more

HOME NEWS.

Work on the Seventeenth street sewer has been commenced.

Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, yesterday fined Martin Graff $10 for being drunk and disorderly on the street.

Improvement.—The old front of the A. M. E. church, recently torn down, is being replaced by one of Philadelphia pressed brick.

Jennie Reilly charged William McCleery before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, with *fornic. etc.* The accused was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for Court.

Alderman Logan, of the Seventh ward, is now papering and otherwise improving his snug new office, at 112 Wylie street, and he is now prepared to attend to all business in his line.

The next regular meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, will be held this evening in their room over Third National Bank, corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley. The public are cordially invited.

Attempted Outrage.—Maria Brown made oath before Alderman Butler yesterday, charging William Wiley with having committed an assault and battery with intent to outrage her daughter, a child of six years of age. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Alleged Incendiary Committed.—Fire Marshall Butler concluded his investigation into the cause of the recent fire on Mill street yesterday, and committed a man named Hanna to jail for court in default of $2,000 bail on a charge of having set fire to the property.

Good Friday a Legal Holiday.—All persons having bills maturing at the bankson Friday, the 7th inst., should bear in mind that it is a legal holiday, and that the banks will not be closed, and that bills maturing on that day will be subject to protest if not paid on the day previous.

A Violent Woman.—A warrant was yesterday issued by Alderman McMasters for the arrest of Mrs. Annie Smith charged on oath of William H. Davidson with assault and battery. Mr. Davidson alleges that the defendant came to his residence and struck a violent blow back of the ear and one over the eye, and kicked him, all without any provocation whatever.

Alleged Forgery.—Henry Kruser preferred a charge of forgery against David McCreery before Alderman McMasters yesterday. It is alleged that the accused who was at one time in the employ of W. W. Anderson & Co., came to his store and collected a bill of $17, which that firm, and receipting it in their name without having authority to do so. A warrant was issued.

Resisting an Officer.—Officer Wm. J. Miller yesterday made oath before Esquire Ammon, of East Birmingham, charging Daniel Kelly and Michael Casey with being drunk on the streets and with resisting arrest. He alleges that they were both drunk and conducted in a manner; and when he attempted to arrest them they resisted and almost denuded him of clothing. The Squire collected a fine of $25 and costs from each.

Letters retained for postage April 5: Darmody, Michael Philadelphia, Pa., 3c. Egin, John B. New York, 1c. Ferguson, Mrs. C. Washington, Pa., 3c. Juismuith, E. New York, 3c. Keysey, Miss Jennie Uhricksville, O., 3c. Lingett, L. B. Allegheny, Pa., 3c. McDevitt, James Ironton, Ohio, 3c. Pettigrew, Alexander Gloucester, Mass., 3c. Rowbottom, Wm. Allegheny, Pa., 3c.

Held His Clothes.—Charles Hendricks yesterday stated to Squire Krehan that Catharine Heinz, his washerwoman, refused to return certain wearing apparel which he had left with her to be "done up."

He also made an information against Joseph Smith for assault and battery. He alleges that Smith, who was present at the house of Mrs. Heinz when he demanded the return of the clothes aforementioned, libelled him into street. Both the accused were held for a hearing.

Office Removed.—Rev. W. A. Fuller, the reliable and responsible General Agent and Sole Manager for this section of the New York Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, has removed his office to Room No. 3, in building No. 96 Fourth avenue. We are glad to learn that the business of the staunch, safe and well managed Empire Mutual has been very large in this city during the past year and many of our best citizens have taken out policies. The company is equally prosperous wherever known and deserved so far the assured it has full guarantee of its security and honorable dealing.

For Manufacturers.—The *Manufacturing Review and Pittsburgh Price Current* comes to us this week brimful of interesting and valuable news. The home manufacturing notes, which is a distinctive feature of the *Review*, and from which we are always glad to clip, are very widely copied by the press throughout the country, and are doing much good in making our Pittsburgh works and staples better known abroad. Such a paper as the *Review* is much needed in this centre of industries, and ought to be more liberally supported by our manufacturers. It is a real live paper, and should be in the hands of all our mechanics and manufacturers.

We bespeak the attention of our readers to the time honored and reliable grocery store of John A. Renshaw & Co., corner of Liberty and Ninth street. This house has long been recognized as the leading Family Grocery Store of the city. They have on hand now, one of the finest stocks that was ever brought to this market, and warrant every article they sell as the very best. Persons living out of the city can order by mail and receive just as good an article as though they bought it personally. Those of our citizens living along the railroad and doing business in this city, can leave their baskets and orders at the store and have the goods sent to the train at all hours in the day. Give these gentlemen a call and we guarantee they will give satisfaction to all.

The Season is now at Hand during which it is desirable, pleasant and fashionable to make the Old World tour. To the man whose business requires him to make this trip; to the pleasure seeker and tourist and to all who may desire to visit friends, old scenes, and reawaken fond recollections of a happy childhood, Mr. Max. Schamberg, our well-known and worthy European exchange and passage agent, offers all the inducements and advantages of a voyage upon the best of English or German lines from the fastest steamers, the best accommodations both for steerage and cabin passengers and safest built vessels of any that ply the Atlantic. It is always advantageous to procure your passage ticket sometime before leaving here as Mr. Schamberg can then secure your berth beforehand; this will save all the time and trouble of waiting until a good birth can be secured if he ship if which you intend to take happens to have all the best berths taken before your arrival.

Mr. Schamberg also issues drafts on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, Sovereigns and Gold Coupons bought and sold. Call at 163 Smithfield street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

More of It.

Yesterday morning Mr. W. J. Snowden, of West Virginia, was brought before Commissioner McCandless on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Poughkeepsie. Snowden stated that it was all the money he had, and that he was not aware of its character. His story was corroborated by the frank manner in which he related it, and his appearance. He promptly gave bail for a hearing, and asserts that he can prove how he came in possession of the bill and from whom he received it. He has evidently been made the victim of some operator in the quiet.

More Complications.

Yesterday morning Joseph Ziegler, late tax collector of the Fifth ward, was arrested on a process and committed to jail. This ands a new complication to an old case. It seems that Ziegler had collected taxes to the amount of $1,500, and for safe keeping had placed it in the safe of an establishment presided over by D. R. Ferguson. He alleges Ferguson "tampered" with the money until it was all gone, and for that reason had Ferguson arrested and tried some time ago. The accused, however, was acquitted, and a few days ago Ziegler renewed the case in a new form, when a verdict was brought in against him. When the jury were locking up, and Ziegler had hardly heard of the verdict before he was arrested himself and lodged in jail on a charge of embezzling the taxes. It is probable that another trial will settle the matter.

Wall Paper.

The oldest and still the best may fairly be said of the wall paper store of Walter P. Marshall, No. 191 Liberty street. No dealer east or west has a more cultivated or correct taste or a larger experience than Mr. Marshall. His store has ever been distinguished as the depository of the finest wall papers to found in the city. This is always extensive; he is constantly replenishing it from the best makers in Europe and America, and displays this spring, as usual with him at this season, a large variety of the very latest styles, among which are some of the most costly and superb we have ever seen—including stencil and plain tints with borders, stamped gold papers and an endless variety of panel-work for halls, dining-rooms, vestibules and churches. The selections have been made with consummate skill and care, and as we have said, are the choicest in the market.

Meeting of Presbytery.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church held its regular semi-annual meeting yesterday in the Deer Creek Church. After considerable discussion, the congregation of Eberneezer, Mercer county, was dismissed, at their own request, to connect themselves with the Presbytery of Butler in connection with the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church. Hermon congregation in Lawrence county were, on their own petition, dismissed to the Mercer Presbytery of the U. P. Church.

Delegates were appointed to attend the "General Synod," which meets in Philadelphia next May.

All the members of Presbytery, and a goodly number of other invited guests, were entertained at dinner and supper by William Henderson, Esq., one of the wealthiest farmers of Indiana township. The table would have done credit to any hotel in the city, and a cordial vote of thanks was given to Mr. Henderson and the ladies of his household by the Presbytery for the sumptuous entertainment which they enjoyed.

Allegheny Gas.

For the last eighteen months the Allegheny Gas Company have been endeavoring to remove from their gas an impurity—ammonia—and for a long time it seemed to baffle all their attempts, and at every test made ammonia would manifest itself in large quantities, the presence of which, as a matter of course, deteriorated its illuminating qualities to a very great extent. The existence of it was strongly pointed out to them by our inspector, Mr. R. S. Smith, at the several tests made, and they at once determined to leave nothing undone to remove it, and concluded to erect additional purifying apparatus of various kinds, at a cost of about $5,000, which has proved to be what was wanting, as our inspector, with the assistance of his deputy, Mr. Joshua Goldthorpe, made a test yesterday morning, and found its illuminating power to be equal to nineteen and one-hundredths candles, and almost free from all impurities, ammonia only existing in the smallest possible quantities to be detected. Our inspector is pleased at the result, and says great credit is due to the Company for the liberal outlay they have made to overcome this difficulty, and to their Superintendent, Mr. Young, for the skill and energy he has displayed in his endeavors to make a gas that is all that the law requires it to be.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS ON TRIAL.

The License Board Again at Work—Some Details of the "Entertainment" at the "Taverns"—The Bonfaces Under Fire—What They Have to Say—Still Further "The Lawyers' Facetious—General Rally Along the Lines.

The License Board yesterday resumed their arduous labors of providing the wayfaring and homeless wanderers of the county with houses for their "entertainment." There was, at the opening of the day's proceedings, a full attendance of the self-sacrificing individuals who were willing—nay, anxious—to express their love for their unfortunate fellow-men by maintaining a house for them, provided a license to deal out that which "cheers and inebriates" were thrown in; on the other side an equally strong array of gentlemen were ready to refute their claims as public benefactors, while a crowd of interested spectators filled the room and encouraged the contestants with their presence.

Yesterday was expected especially to be

THE EXCITING DAY

of the sittings of the Board, inasmuch as it was the time set apart for the hearing of applications against which remonstrances had been filed; hence there was a large crowd, and all eager and expectant.

The first applicant called was George Walters, Second ward, Allegheny. It appeared that the applicant was three beds short and the license was therefore refused.

William Connolly, Second street, McKeesport. Necessary proof furnished and license granted.

James McGovern, First ward, Pittsburgh, No. 1 Diamond was the next applicant. Has thirteen rooms, eleven of which are for the accomodation of the public. A remonstrance numerously signed was presented.

"HOW ABOUT THE SIGNERS."

W. D. Moore, Esq., representing the applicant, stated that the paper purported to bear the signatures of citizens of the ward. He said he desired to call the signers on the stand and question them as to their place of residence.

Mr. Bruce—Did you subpoena the signers, Mr. Moore?

Mr. Moore—We supposed they would be here. It was stated by counsel for remonstrants that they would be here. We know that several of them do not live in the ward. [The gentleman produced a draft of the remonstrance, as numerously signed as the other, by citizens of the ward. License was granted.]

Frederick Jacobs, First ward, Pittsburgh, has eleven rooms and nine beds. Testimony was produced to the effect that the house was a good one, and that it was necessary as a hotel.

Mr. Cohen, for the applicant, examined Mr. Fitzsimmons, whose name is on the remonstrance. Mr. F. said he had not signed the paper.

"MY GOOD NAME."

Mr. Negley, cross-examining, asked the applicant if he had been fined by Mayor Brush for selling on Sunday.

Mr. Cohen—I object to the question as improper. He said the record should be produced.

Mr. Jennings—In this case it is presumed that the applicant's character is not good, and it rests with him to prove a good character.

Mr. Cohen—This is the first time I have ever heard such a proposition.

The Board ruled the question as improp r.

It was found that a signature to the petition was signed by one of the remonstrants. Remonstrants claimed that the signature was not in accordance with the law. The case was suspended in order to take up Mr. Burkhei er—the person who signed by proxy, to testify.

GRANTED AND OTHERWISE.

Adolph Ludwig, Second ward, Pittsburgh. It was testified in behalf of the applicants that the house (corner of Grant street and Second avenue) had been a hotel for twenty-five years; it contained eight rooms, and was otherwise properly furnished. License granted.

Lampeta North, Fourth ward, Allegheny. Said he had ten rooms in his house; three each on the first, second and third floors, and a big finished attic; had four bed rooms and nine beds for strangers; had been receiving taxes in fourteen years. The application was held under advisement.

Catharine Jones, Second ward, Pittsburgh. House No. 35 Grant street; ten rooms for strangers and travelers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bruce—Do you know all the persons that signed the petition. A.—I do not.

Squire Johns was called and testified that he knew the signers, and they all resided in the ward. Granted.

MORAL ETHICS OF THE CASE.

Mr. Butterfield, counsel for applicant, said the remonstrance was signed by many persons who did not live in the ward, and who were never in the house. And yet these signers say the house is not necessary. There was a sort of moral obliquy in this that it was difficult to understand.

The case was held under advisement.

Wm. Berry, South Pittsburgh. Ten rooms and thirteen beds; house used for strangers.

Mr. Negley cross-examined the applicant—Q. Have you been in the habit of increasing from twenty to thirty boarders? A. I did some time ago, but I have at this time no steady boarders, and never have had more than one room and two beds for self, family and servant girls; one room and two beds for strangers.

Mr. Cohen, for the applicant, presented a counter remonstrance, signed by eighty persons, stating that such house was necessary.

"A VERY DISORDERLY HOUSE."

The remonstrants called several witnesses. Joseph Fisher testified that Berry kept a very disorderly house; that the police had been frequently seen fighting and quarreling in front of Berry's house. Another witness said he was a regular customer; that he often got drunken men coming out of the house on Sunday. Other testimony to the same effect was given. Neither the police nor the house had been started there had been much disorder in its vicinity; considered the house a nuisance.

Mr. Cohen—Mr. Murray, (one of the above witnesses,) what is your business? A. I am a civil engineer. Q. Do you know this case. A. No sir. Q. Do you know this man? A. I was in his house once; I asked him to get me a drink; he is the Inspector, and he refused. That was since I signed the remonstrance.

Mr. Cohen to Mr. Fisher, another witness)—Do you know Mr. Herbster? (the witness knew him.) Q. Would you believe him on oath? A. I would, but I don't believe what he says in this case. [Laughter.]

Case held over.

CHRISTIANITY OR JUDAISM.

The case of Fred. Jacobs was again called by Mr. Cohen, counsel for applicant. Mr. R. F. Burkheiner, setting forth that he had authorized his son to put his name on the petition.

Mr. Cohen contended that the signature was legal.

Mr. Bruce said if the Board hesitated about deciding against the signature, he would like to be heard.

Mr. Cohen said it did not look well for the remonstrants to contend about this thing. It was *anchristian*.

Mr. Bruce—We do not propose to discuss Christianity or Judaism, or any such nonsense. We will view the case in its legal aspect.

The gentleman made a brief argument in support of his petition.

Mr. Cohen replied at some length.

The Board said they would hold the matter in order to take evidence.

SEVERAL UNFORTUNATES.

John Heil, Second ward, Pittsburgh. House in Diamond alley; seven rooms, ten beds; no boarders; strangers and travelers stop at the house. Case under advisement.

Robt. M. Elwood, McKeesport. House contains five rooms and nine beds for the exclusive use of strangers and travelers.

Mr. Negley—Is there any objection that the applicant did not live in the house at the time his application was filed.

The Board ruled that Mr. Elwood had not complied with the requirements of the law and refused him a license.

Stephen Mahaffey, East Birmingham; eight rooms in the house, five bedrooms and nine beds.

Cross examined—Five beds in second story and four in third; family occupied one room and one bed, eight beds for travelers; one bed put up yesterday, and two put up Saturday.

Mr. Negley said he would like to hear the decision of the Board.

THOSE ARE TOO LATE.

Mr. Coyle—I apprehend there will be no difficulty about the decision; the applicant had shown that he had all the law required. It was no fault of his that he put up the beds; he had them all ready to put up.

Mr. McFadden—Yes, I had the beds all the time.

Mr. Negley—We will go a little further.

To McFadden—When did you get those beds?

McFadden—I got them last Monday.

License refused by reason of insufficient accommodations at the time of making application.

MRS. TAGG'S NEIGHBORS.

Magdaline Tagg, Fourth avenue—house in good order, and applicant had kept hotel twenty-two years.

Mr. Negley—Mrs. Tagg a good landlord?

Mr. Negley—Is the applicant a man?

Mr. Mackrell—She is a lady, and a landlord. We have got past that age when we say "landlordesses."

The gentlemen agreed not to argue this point further, and the Board reserved its decision.

Mr. Mackrell—We respectfully leave that house in the hands of the Association. Mrs. Tagg does not undertake to reform her neighbors. I object to the attempt to show anything concerning Mrs. Tagg's character.

The case was held under advisement.

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The case was held under advisement.

V. Fent, of the American Hotel, Liberty street, was heard, called and gave a satisfactory statement. License granted.

Thos. Miller, of 718 Carson street, Birmingham, was the next applicant. After hearing the testimony the case was taken charge of by the Board.

Charles Hoffman, 78 Second avenue. House contains sufficient accommodations. Decision reserved.

Jane Sands, Ninth ward, Allegheny. House contains four rooms and eight beds for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

"SWEARING AT HIS MAN."

Mr. Negley—Mr. Sands, there are two cases on the record against James Sands of McClure township, for selling liquor without a license. Are you that man?

Sands—I am of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, but I suppose I am the man.

Mr. McKrell—I will refer to the gentleman asking any questions based on that paper, [an indictment found by the Legislature, and ignored by the Grand Jury.—Ed. GAZETTE.] I do.